O'Connor never sought to raise the Chartist body from its position by enlightening its members. He had no wish that it should ever rie beyond a mere mob, paying a tax to him, and concluding with three cheers for Feargus O'Connor and The Northern Star. the foolish multitude swallowed every detusion, however gross. A the latter end of 1-11, when his imprisonment was drawing to a close, he announced in The Northern Stor that he would make his appearance in the world again in a suit of fustian, to show how he identified himself with the working classes. A triumphal carwas erected, and thousands assembled to see "the fastian friend of freedom" parade in triumph through the streets of York.

In 1842 a fresh source of distraion occurred. Mr. Joseph Sturge, the Birmigham Quaker, set forth a declaration, affirming the right of every man to the suffrage, and desired to unite all the Chartists in the movement, which, it successful, would give them a lever to obtain their other demands. O'Brien and Mr Misl, a very able man, at present a member of the House of Commons, and editor of The Non-Conformist, supported Sturge's views. But O'Connor de nornced the project and projectors in nemessured terms, and carried the mass with him. He even went to far in an opposite direction as to recommend and carry out a junction with the To-y party.

In March, 1843, the violence of his language and the breaches of the peace it had provoke it led to his being again put on trial, with fifty-eight other prison ers, for sedition. The present Lord Chancellor of England, then Baron Rolfe, presided, and O Connor summoned to less than seventy-five witnesses, includ ing many of the most dis inguished men of England, Sir James Graham among the number, who was retained in court for seven days and then politely informed by Mr. O'Connor that he would not require him. O'Coppor, after a rambling defense similar to his fermer one, was found guilty and fined.

Shortly after this be devised his great land scheme which held up to so many poor men such bright illu sions, of which they at the close found such unhappy discrehartment. It was at once caught at by an fatuated crowd, and before two months £50,000 had been subscribed. O Connor was of course appointed breasurer. An estate was purchased, called O'Con-The project failed. The subscribers fied a bill calling on O'Connor to account for the vast sums he received, as d he was prevented from recording his de'ense by that fearful visitation of which he has ju

While this scheme was in full flush came the general election of 1846. Mr. O'Connor at once offered himself for the town of Nottingham, where his princi pics were p-pular, in opposition to Sir John H.b. use, then Cabinet Minister, since Lord Broughton. At the moment it was looked on as jest, but by one of those stronge turns which sometimes take place at elections, he was absolutely returned by a large majority, in conjunction with Mr. Walter, the present principal proprieter of The London Times, who in compliment to his father, for many years connected with the borough, was named in his absence and elected.

O Conner, on the meeting of the House of Commons at once made himself remarkable by fixing, contrary to all established etiquette, his seat on the front opon sition beach between Sir Robert Peel and M. Goulbourn, to whom his propinquity was an unceasing terment. Nothing could exceed the amusement of the House and the herror of that decorous statesman when O'Connor, coolly turning round, made a constant practice of forcing his snuff box on the solemn Baroner. Shortly after came the French revolution, and the spirit is aroused ran like a prairie fire acros the face of Europe. O'Conner's acdresses immediately grew in magniloquence. He addressed through The Star mar ifestees to "the fastian juckets, bilstered "hands and unshorn chins," to the "old guards" and "imperial chartists," and signed them "Feargus 4 Rex." When the hour came for trying his mostle and faith in those doctrines he had so long preached he proved recreant, as he did on the occasion of the Newport affair, when he fled to Ireland. It was determined by the Convention representing the working-men of every community, that the whole Chartist force should go in procession to the House, domand their rights, and in case of refusal, since them. Never was a man seen so full of terrors as was Fear gus O Connor in the few days which preceded the memorate 10th of April. Again and again did be go to members of the Government to assure them that shough he imended to head the procession, it was but a mere masquerade. And it would be impossible to imagine more pitcous appeals than those of the great

The 10th of April came. Troops were gathered from every quarter. The public buildings were placed in a state of defense. The Bank of England was barricaded. Young women were pale, and the hairs of many old ladies stood on end. Louis Napole in was matching down King street as a constable. London was full of the stillness which precedes the corm. O Conner with some few others mounted a car, It reached the C- mmons, where were possibly some fifty thousand men. A polecumar quiedly touched Feargus-shoulder and whispered, "No procession." Feargus-took the lint, "My beloved children," he cried, "though I were stretched on the rack I would smile " ferror out of countenance, but for your sake I wish * not to die yet." The crowd laughed. Louis Napoleon went home to his love and lodrings near St. James s. Lord John Russell made another speech on the Constitution, and England was safe. He remained

Friends of Sabhath Schools are referred to a notice on the first page of this day a Terrouse.

NACHEL AS BOXANA

M De Rachel appeared last night in her great rate of Roxana, in Racine a " Pajaget," to a house not sa full as such a magnificent personali n merited. There is a terrible or ginality in the character of itoxana which makes it to us one of the most extraordinary and stilking in Rachel's whole reportory. There is the communing passion of Plandra without the redoming tensore and the classic grace of the Greek Queen; there is the intense price and selfishness of Hormions without her repentance and ateaement of suicite. lionant loves with all the intensity of a love stung houst ami all the ferocity of a terrible virage. The severeign mistress of the seraglio asks for love pecisely as the highwayman on the Catabria Mountains asks for money-"stand and deliver. She points straight at the heart of her victim; if it does not surrender she points to his throat. As Ruchel strides to the stage with the gorgeous costime and imperious nieu of the great Sultana, there is a touch of the severe command in her voice (always observed in women accust med never to have their will crossed) and an implacable resolution in her every gesture which proclaims the harshness of the tenderest emotions and the unbounded savageness of the cruel instincts, and which makes us b w in admiration before the genius which could so thoroughly even to the most delicate phase identify itself with the character as to bring it before us with an eloquence terrible and awful to behold. It is true that the absoluteness or Rexana's disposition makes perhaps the personation less difficult, as in a purely despotic nature like hers, unawed by conscience and inscressible to mercy, the shadowings delineated in Phiedra and Hermi ne no longer exist, but although this role may test less severely than where various conflicting sensations and emotions are to be expressed, still the unbroken unity of the character produces greater effects than one of more mixed element and difficulty of personation. From the mement Rachel enters on the stage every one with a heart and eye feels and sees that that is not the woman who will ever bate one jot of her resolution. Bajazet is doomed to love ber or to die. The thorougu intensity with which Rachel enters into this character cannot be described -it must be seen. One of Ruchel's most glorious touches-such touches as her genius alone can lendis in her first interview with Bajazet, where for a moment all their demitable haughticess of the Saltan s, who holds his life in her hands, passes from her face, and she vehemently reveals her live.

"Bajazet, je sens que je t'aime."

Another magneficent histrionic triumph is achieved where Roxana's faith in Bajazet's sincerity begins to shake, one we absolutely see the flash of the suspicion almost before it is f rmed. We almost hear the shaft hissing through the air before it settles in the heart. The sublimity (we cannot use a feebler word) of the pantomime displayed in this scene is beyond expression woncertal, and we were never more powerfully struck with it than when she frowningly retorts on Atalica, who endeavors to approprize for Bajazet,

"Vone pariez mienx pour lui qu'il ne parie lu-meme."
Indeed Rachel, to our mind, shibes more radiantly when she produces, recking with reality, one ethose lurking suspicious, or sudden presen iments, than when confirmed by evidence, the whole woman becomes a volcano of terror or lealousy. But what makes Rachel's violent bursts of passion in Roxana full of grandeur and novelty, spice of all the apparent semeness they bear to those of Phie ira and Hermione, the consistency with which they naturally belong to the character of the Sultana, who, while imagining that she is bestowing a favor on her lover, fines herself the victim of a cruel and humibsting acception. So with an the repulsiveness of the ferocious fragrance which hangs on R xara's very breath, her rage is not repulsive. It is what we extect from the beginning. Our surprise only begins when we see Rachel, even amid the fiercest winds which gall her slighted heart, preserve intact the cold-blooded resoluteness which belongs to the proud Sultana. Yet with what art, we could clearly see it, Rachel strains every nerve to soften semewhat the harebness with which Racine clothes the Turkish woman, and when reciting Bajazet's love to Atalida, the words of agony at her desertion are uttered by Rachel with an indescribable intensity of deso ation that senes, for the moment, a thrill of sorrow to the heart. But this tribute to woman's inscinct paid, Rachel is again every inch Roxana, and Roxana panting for revenge She preserves throughout the impassability of the oriental and even in her last see, e with Bajazet, she remains cool and self possessed. For one n-oment, carried away by passion, she is about to stab him, but with a superb gesture of disdain, as if scorning to soil a sultana's hand with blood, she exclaims with a tsrrible pose of voice, "sortez." That word which follows, proclaims it. She feels satisfied, out will, like the tigress that has insted blood, pants for more. The fiencish sneer with which she promises Atalida that the has made arrangements for her permanent union with her lover, was spoken by Rachel so as to bring a thrill of horror to every heart. But she is checked in her cesigns on Atalida's life. The Vizier has insugated a rebeilion, and when on hearing of his treachery Rachel rushes out with her

Ah les traitres," the picture of fary she presents baffles all description. M'be Lia personated Atalida, but with the exception of the last scene, in which she implores Roxana's mercy, and in which she was very effective, she seemed too lit le to identify herself with the character of the Turkish Princess and the peculiar circumstances

hand on her scimeter and fire in her eye, crying,

under which she was placed. The gentleman who personated the great Vizier nade the character appear too sinister. Acomat should be rather defencated as a diplomatic conspirator than s vil ainous Homodei. But his elecution is singularly correct, and some of his passages were invested with erent power.

With a graceful deference to public opinion, which, uncer the circumstances, cannot be too highly commended, the management has reduced the prices, placing it within the reach of every citizen to enjoy what must be to all,-those who do not understand quasy with these who do understand French,-an ate lectual enjoyment of the purest and highest char-

M. Raphael Felix, Manager of the Rachel Company, has been to Philadelphia, and M. G. Naquiet, his agent, to Beston, to make arrangements for Mile. Rachel's performances in the above cities, so that it is very likely the great tragedienne has but a very short time to remain in the city.

RACHEL AS THISBE.

Mdlle, Rachel appeared on Wednesday evening as Thisbe, in Victor Hugo's Angelo, to an expellent house. Angelo is a drama full of startling incident, but ancer the wand of Rachel it becomes one of sablime emotions. We find Thisbe in four great situations, First, as the brilliant courts san; pext as the loving, again as the jenious, and finally as the sorf-sacrificing we man. As the mistress of Angelo, Rachel looks a breathing buildant, but so chastened by graceful setting as to make us lose all idea of the courtesan and fix our admiration only on the inimitable elegance of the woman. The loving woman she does not appear to us to depict, especially at flow, with sufficient tuiness of soul. We strongly there from meeting with Redulfo cold. But it is as the jealous and solf-sacri-ficing woman that Ruchel chains with interest and enthrals with awe. The stern majesty of her appearance as the enters Catarina's bodroom in her magnificent black robe, is full of imposing splen tor; indeed we thought for too imposing for a courtesan out on such a right errand. It would have better become Lady Maris the han Thishe. To see her in this scene elexe's a high intellectual luxury. The self-nacrifoling wemen is reliced by Eachel into a martyr of the most

touching jet most dignified description,

of meaning of the author is clothed by itselict with so much interfect and interest it is difficult to so out the points which deserve peculiar notice. In the first set, bothing could be more exquisite than the charming artfutures with which she council from Angelo the key, and the well bred elequence of conti she displayed while Angelo is treating her to a in course on the Council of You. Again, when she enters with impp in band, and, catching the tirst proof that offer all of secret presence in the room, exclusi-"ce flembean fume encore," an inexpressible seese of mysterious interes and awe makes still the beart, and the scene between her and Catarina is the very e im as of the terrible in the one and pity-inspiring in the other. Mile. Leah performed her part in this scene

with an art which won her a call bef-re the curtain. The last act, too, produced a deep impression There is an air of indefinable, noble resignation about Rechet which makes you rentize the extent of her selt sacrifice, even without her uttering a word. But when she begins to speak to Rodolfo with tak earnestness of soul, which strikes home even to be colcest heart, we almost regret her repertory offer so tew opportunities to disclose her power for ter fer and sympathetic emotion, in which her face is radiated by a strange spiritual beauty, which is in keeping with the greatness of the moment. Courtesan, jealousy, all is forgotten. You realize the presence of a high-souled, generous woman, and in this lies Rachel's greatest power of brain, that wherever a particular passion has to be represented, soft or wild, her great intensity enables her for the moment to turow herse finto it, and to pass and fix with equal intensity on its opposite, to look, as we saw her on Wednesday night, as self-sacrificing in the closing, as she was

terrible in the jeslousy scene. We cannot resist alluding to the three magnificent dresses worn by Rachel, each so suited to the different phases of the character, the one admirable for its bridisney, the other for its majesty, the last for its melancholy. If her poses and attitudes are studies for the painter and sculptor, her dresses are also s udies for graceful symmetry of fit and tasteful harmerioustess of color.

The mounting of the play was wretched. We are net of these who deem the surrounding of scenery or music at all of much importance with such an actress es Raches, who never allows the gaze to leave her; nor have they ever been deemed such. But it is suly to hold out golden illusions to the public and thea afford them disenchantment. The bedroom of the Venetian noble, supposed to be of unequiled magnificence in its fitting, surpassed in republican simplicity s four h-story chamber in the Battery Hotel. M'ile Lesh quite surprised the audience by her acting, and Angelo, Redelfo, and He-model were all personated with great spirit. The feeling of the audience at the close was one of unqualified satisfaction. Rachel's acting never creates boisterous applause. The feeling created is of a nature too high.

We were serry to learn, from the letter of Mile. Rachel to her compatri ts, who had solicited her to sing the Marseillaise, that she shrunk from complying with their request from apprehensions of loss of voice and fear, by overtatigue, of endangering the interests of those whose property is dependent on her continuas ce in her present vigorous realth. But might not Mile. Rechel afford the pub ic the enjoyment of hearing her recite this glorious song, which could hardly be so exacting as the ceath scene in Adrience, or one of the terrible pictures of H-rmione? Mile. Rachel may rest assured that by making an effort to win the sympathy and reach the hearts of the people, she will make her career one of unbroken satisfaction.

M'lle Rachel has repeatedly given recitations from Racine and Corneille before the crowned heads in Europe. Why not pay a similar compliment to the sovereign here, the people? Why not give a series of dramatic readings a la Fanny Kemble, and make the price so cheap as to render her performance accessible to the great body of the people. We have little doubt that the Tabernacie or Hope Chapel would be crowded on every such occasion.

THE RACHEL PRICES.

SIR: Mad'ile Rachel, deeply affected by the kindness Sir: Man lie Rachel, deeply succeed by the another above her daily by the Press and the public of New York, has expressed to me the fesire that i should yield to the wish generally manifested, by fixing the prices of places at her performances more in secondance with the babits of the population of this City. I am my elf happy to moet the wishes of the public in this respect, though I do not expect to find any pe unary advantage in a cimination of prices; for, so far, the average of my receipts has been beyond what I had thrught it just to count upon. But the journals of the City have dec ared themselves on the subject with such unanimity that thick I cust to longer to refuse to ful ow their counsels. Accarcingly, during the two or three weeks which it will be possible f r me to remain at New York, before proceeding to fulfi the engagements I have formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Hava-Southern States of the Union, the prices will be as

Balcony and Orchestra Seats, \$3. Parquette, Dress Circle, and First Circle, \$2. Upper Circle, 50 cents.

will be no additional charge for securing seats in ad-

By communicating these facts to your readers you will greatly ablige. Your abedient servant, RAPHAEL FELIX,
45 Wall-st., Sept. 19, 1855.

CITY POLITICS.

HARD SHELL COMMITTEE. This Committee met last evening at No. 663 Broad-

way. Frederick R. Lee was called to the chair, and J. T. Hoffman and N. Jarvis, Jr. chosen Secretaries. The following gentlemen were up for nomination as Judges of the various Courts, but an election as to the choice was not entered into by the Committee.

For *trans Count-A. D. Kossell, Samuel Boardsley,
July W. Berber, Greene C. Bronson.

SUFFRICK COURT - Jonas B. Phillips Peter Y. Culler, Michael aborder, Henry A. Crane, John E. Burrell, Jan. S. Sandford,

COMMON PLEASE J. R. Brady, Florence McCarthy, Charles Founds, Goo. W. Stevens, Albert Cordona, Wm. H. Leonard, Nichael Unboeffer.

Makine County George F. Alden, John D. MacGregor, Chas. A. Magnes, Wm. B. Alikin, Richard I. Cark. The Committee then adjourced till next Tuesday K N. POLITICAL NEWS.

Those two shining dark lights of Know-Nothingism,

Wm. B. Wedgewood and Channey Shaffer, are cancicates for Attorney-General of the State.

THE SILVER GRAYS.

The Constitution Hall (Silver Gray) Committee met last evening at No. 650 Broadway, and after doing nothing of importance resolved that previous to their next meeting they would publish their call in the papers, for the purpose of having the faithful present. TWENTY-FIRST WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE. A meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Temperance Adiance was held last evening at No. 114 East Twenty-severth-st. The object of the meeting was to nominate delegates from the Twenty-first Ward to the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Unes in Octo-

Robert B. Lloyd, Wm. P. Esterbrook, and Charles living were selected as such nominees by the meeting, after which it adicurred.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD-WING NOMINATIONS, For Addreson-William B. D also. For Councilsian-LiXth District, Francis B. Guest.

For Contables-Leuben Tucker Johnson, M. M. Staniels.

THE EROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of the Democrats of Brooklyn, or that portion which is uncompromisingly heatile to anying appertaining to Know-Nothingism, took place o the large hal, of the Mussum last evening. It was the second of a series of merhors to be held during the canvara on Thursday evening af each week. To attendance was respectable as to numbers, orderly, and at times enthusiastic.

J. F. Hennessey, Eng., the President, called the meeting to order and made a brief tetroductory addram, in which he orged a union of the Hemocracy on the bound and not proscriptive basis of the party as a existed in the days of Jackson. He was blitted in When every word, every genture, and every shade | his democilations of hinory Statungiam, and plainty | able distance. The opport made and machinery of the patrical bird.

indicated that as one who lest himself to the beginner of eraching the shulls of adopted citizans at the last stretton could hope for the support of Democrate is

the approaching political contest. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by Aid. Mulceby, the Secretary, and adapted, several resolutions were offered, expressive of the eppe stion of the meeting to all proscription on accounof bit theor religion, and against the principles of the present Prohibitory Law. These resolutions were spel n to by George W. Hillwell, ex Alderman of the Sixt! Word, and Messra. Glover and Murphy of New-York. The prevailing sentiment expressed was the necessity of union in order to insure success, and agas at prescription and the Maine Law.

The meeting proceeded to organize Ward Committem and then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY-IIID DISTRICT Republicans of the HIId Assembly District (B klyn) on Wednesday, the 19th, selected Joseph Ree and S. Alphens Smith delegates to the Republies. lonvention at Syracuse.

STATE POLITICS.

DELLGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

YATES.-Solomon D. Wesver. Entz.-IVth District E. D. Webster. RENSSELATE.-Ild District, Leonard Mory.

QUEENS .- John A. King. CAYUGA .- Hld Di-triet, Hector C. Tutbill. John B. Wandle of Piermont has been elected as

delegate from Rockland County. DUTCHESS -Ist District, James Mackin.

OPANGE - Hd District, Ambrose S. Murray; IIId District, Joseph Chandler. Monnoz - Ist District Isase Moore.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CON-VENTION.

Niagara.—Ist District, Peter P. Murphy and L. A.

Spauleing. Hd District, John Johnson and Orsemus Ferris. RENSSEI AER-Hd District, Harry Betts and Conrad

ORANGE -Hd District, George M Grier, Goshen;

Abiel B. Watkins, Jr., Hamptonburgh, 111d District, Benry Caskey, Dewitt C. Jayne. OHLEANS .- S. M. Burroughs and Dan. H. Cole. WASHINGTON .- H. Besworth and A. F. Hitchcock.

Manison.-Ist District, John J. Foote and James NEW-YORK. - See list in Report of Republican meet ing, published in The TRIBUNE of Sept. 20.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. The General Committee acknowledge the following

donations, this day received, for the relief the suffer ers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth: ers by the yellow fever at Norfelk and Portsmouth:
Amount reported lith inst. \$20.625.85, Tompkins Lodg. No. 9, L.O. of O. F., \$26; Lispenari. Stewart, \$150; Moore Sioni. Lefer No. 274, L.O. of O. F., \$25; Employees of the Mashatar Gasilah Co., Sevent-emb.-t. Station, North Ever. Now. York, \$28.64, A. Lody, \$25; Samel H. Turrer, \$00; Compbell, Hall & Co., (second docation) \$30; Miss A. D. C. \$15; Thempore & Wells \$25; Mrs. Hinchmin \$40; Samel Leeds, \$25; The Linial Leeds \$25; Mrs. Gasilah Co., \$26; The Linial Leeds \$30; Win G. Bali, \$25; The Linial Leeds \$30; Win G. Bali, \$25; G. W. S., \$6. Total \$30; Annual Co., \$25; Co. C. \$25; Co., \$25

THE FEVER IN VIRGINIA. BALTIMORS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The news from Norfolk and Portsmouth, this morn ing, is of the same gloomy nature. At Norfolk, during the twenty four hours ending at noon on Tuesday, there were thirty eight deaths and fifty new

At Portsmouth, during the same period, there were eleven deaths.

THE FEVER AT CANTON, MISS. Advices from Canton, M.ss., Sept. 19.

Advices from Canton, M.ss., state that there are now 107 cases of yellow fever in toat place, out of a population of only 3-8. The number of deaths thus far has been 29.

THE VICTIMS IN PORTSMOUTH. The Baltimere American has been furnished by Dr. Powell with the following list of adults who have died in Portsmouth since the commencement of the epi-

demie, as far as ascertained: Mrs. Capps, Tar Greet. Mr. Swiler, D. C. Heintish, Mr. Marshall L.S.N., Mr. B. Ichico, Wen, P. Kittanham, Mr. Marton,
Mr. Davidson,
P. ter O'D. nal,
Mrs. L. Cock,
Mrs. Geo. Butt,
prrs. Y. ungman,
Mrs. Alcove,
Mrs. Geo. Dull,
Mrs. Geo. Dull, Miss Lattimore, Mr. Arah Potts,
Capt G. Chambers,
Jas Williams Jr.,
Mr. Harricon,
Mr. Roaces,
Mr. Reherson,
Liss M. A. Bosaley,
J. Lvering,
Gr. Luvet,
Jemes Anderton,
Mrs. A. Williams,
Mrs. A. Williams,
Mr. F. Herbert,
Mrs. A. Williams,
Mr. Poste,
Mr. P P. Churchill.
Mich se Hulley,
Wm. Jones.
B. F. Bartee,
Miss O'B son,
Miss J. Lvian,
Mrs. B. ent,
Mr. Ashron,
W. Marton,
W. Marton,
W. Marton,
W. Marton,
W. Marton,
W. Marton, John myers, W. Carer, Moring Launanee, Mrs. Spratt, Wrn. Collins, Mrs. Davis, George Dill.

diss Moore

Mr. Allen, Dr. Pa ker, Mr. Chiam

Jane Bracey.

Miss M. . W house, Miss M. Dues,

Mrs Algent, J. Hancrek, Miss M. Woods

These freeze,
John Lestert,
Wm. Reed,
Wm. Lingleton,
Geo. Bester,
Wm. Cook, St.,
D. P. Dazsaerty,
Rev'd, Mr. Chishala

be Parkel

farb-

Vermitton, e Buentine, Mercha Peter Cowper, I. Acciously,

Mir. A. Williams
Mir. H. Perks,
J. Whitehurst,
Willey Bebzon,
Win Handy,
Miss C. Staysay,
S. Jones,
Miss Ross,

Lyoch, Spead. Se Cak'sy, trick O'Donald, is Pelly, te, Macklin, W. acon,
a Ghio.
at. C. Cassell,
as. C. Breihody,
Ars. Bullock
Mrs. Micl. Soliiwan,
Mrs. Micl. Soliiwan,
Mrs. J. D. Chen,
asher Cocke.
asher Cocke.
br. Mushall,
Dr. Mushall,
Dr. Smith,
Mrs. Penn
at. Healier,
Usyls, Lester, N. Cocke, Wittens, Cherry, Davidson, C. Williams,

V.m. Ford.
Mrr. F. Cherry.
Mara't Rabbins,
Mrs. J. H. Hodges,
Wm. K. Hv.
Lawrerce Kestny.
b las H. Holimson,
Mrs. Fisher.
Mrs. Dasaberty,
Mrs. Bestin,

Geo Taylor, M.s. Thos. White, Robi Ruchson Samuel Richardson, Juc. Land, Michael Barke, Nrs. Coleman, M . Bucasson. W. Colies, the Eliza Rand,

Sous Gwynn, Bryset, Mr. Depart, J. D. Cooper, Mrs. Mertrems, trea. Hope. (I. W. Chourge.

About I o'clock this merning a fire broke out beard of the steemboat Wavs, lying at the feet of Vestry at. North River. The dumer spread with great og steamer was very hillfast and illuminated the elver and wratern portion of the City for a consider

Tessel are a total wrack. The origin of the fire has not yet been accortained. No retimate one at pres ent he made of the loss, although h will not probably fall far short of \$25,000 or \$30,000.

" BROWN ON BRANDY."

lorenspondence of Tue N. Y. Tribuse. Potomexersts, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. As it is the costom in the rural districts, (especially in the Second Judicial.) for Judges to favor the public with rum speeches, it n sy not be amiss to inform your

readers that the residents of this beautiful city have been tayored with one of that character during the We had supposed until recently that men who were attacked through a public journal would answer the charges made against them through the same me frum,

and not vent their spices upon temperance most and ed toes while charging a Grand-Jury; but it is said we live in a fast age, and, as such is the case, due allow-age must be most for John W. Brown was favored the Grand-Jury of this county win a rum-speceh of Monday last Perhaps it was intended as an eye epoper to that much-talked of inditment for Ebe opener to that machealked of indiament for the against the publishers of THE TRIBERE. Judge Brown charged the Grano Jury on Monday. but many say it was only a rura speech to make political capital. After not using them not to find any indicaments for violations of the new lart, he politicly

teld them that if they did "the Court would dusous "of them to their way of thraking." Then us Honor an unpited to vindicate his course on the rum question, giving his reasons for the decision he had already published, and declaring with much gusto that "the isted, and declaring with much gusto that "the common he had written would be handed down to posterity." How enviable must be his position in the eyes of his

How enviable must be his position in the eyes of his colleagues in the Judiciars of the State! Not satisfied with this, however, the Judge attempted to show that liquor was "property." He also declared that all the "revolutions that had ever occurred in the world were produced by such laws;" and many inferred from his remarks that he preferred open rebellion are revolution rather than submission to suy statute interfering with the supply of rum. The Judge also harlest his anotherness upon the Temperance "fasatings" and "ecitors" and moloubredly desired people to understand that he didn't consider Tus Tausus to be worthy of his approbation.

The publishers of Tus Tausus must look out for

The publishers of THE TRIBUNE must look out for breakers, for report says they are to be indicted by a Dutchess County Grand Jury this week. I have been led to believe, however, that the gentlemen composing that body have not yet lost their reason.

A. P. S.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE. From The Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 20

From The Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 20.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO TAMPER WITH A JURY.

Mr. Charles Gibbons came into the Court of Quarter Ses ions thus merring, and called the attention of Jurge Kelly to an incident connected with the recent this of Whitem Still and others, charged with riot and an assault and battery on Col. John H. Wheeler, which he said had been lately communicated to him. He had been informed that, after the Jury had rottred to eciliberate upon their vesifics, a person who had been in attending this term as a jurior of the general panel, but who had nothing to do with this case, made his way by steath into a room atjoining to, and connected with, that occupied by the Jury.

One of the jurors having occasion to pass through that room, was stopped and accosted by an intruoer, who inquired how they (the Jury) were getting along

who in quired how they (the Jury) were getting along with the case. He was promptly and properly rebuked for his in erference, but nevertheless insisted on inferming the juror that he had taken great pains to escertain the popular sentire cut in relation to the case, and that jubble opinion demanded the conviction of the defendants!

M: Giblions said be did not believe that the indivitual to whom he referred, acted in the matter on a more impulse of his own. He would hardly have ex-posed himself to the penalties of such an our rage to posed himself to the pentitions against the defendants, to whom he was a stranger. But there was great reason to believe that he was the emissary of some other person or persons, who had an object to obtain by the convection of the defendants.

Mr. G. concluded by saving, that as his client had here become him acquitted by the Jury, he had no

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that as his client had been honorably acquitted by the Jury, he had no no lon to me ke in the matter, but conceived it to be his duty to communicate the facts to the Court as he had no ceived them, and to state that his informant, Mr. J. H. Terse, was present and could be called, it it was the pleasure of the Court, and be examined under oath, on the subject.

Judge Kelley said that the proceeding, had it occurred, was properly characterized as a great outrage, but he

was properly characterized as a great outrage; but he could hardly credit that any juror of the general oand would so far forget his duty as as a citizen and the requirements of his oath, especially after the repeated instructions and admonitions of the Court as to enceaver to tamper with any other juror empanneled to try a cause. But, should the facts appear upon affi-day't to be as stated by the counsel, the juror, who-ever he might be, should be punished, and the law fully

Mr. Gibbons stated that he considered his duty fully dis herged in making known to the Court the fasts as he had received them. He thought that in such a case the parties should be examined in open Court, and he hopen his Honor would so direct.

After some further conversation, Judge Kelley said

After some intract conversation, stage way some time during the day, and suggested that they should be in attendance between 2 and 3 o clock.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL KAILROAD AT WEST ALBANY. TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL SERI-OUSLY INJURED.

OUSLY INJURED.

From The Albany Evening Journal, 20th.

At an early hour this morning a fearful and melancholy accident occurred at West Albany, a few mises from this city, and more generally known as the Cartle from this city, and more generally known as the Cattle Depot. It appears that a cattle train which had just arrived was being switched off the track when a coupling broke, having two or three of the cars filled with cattle on the track, which at that moment belonged to the express train, then due. In almost an instant after the breaking of the iron which connected the cars tog-ther, the train due here at 4:20 came up at regular speed and ran into the three cars on the track. The concentration was a great that the tender of track. The concussion was so great that the tender of the express train was thrown over and upon the local metive, and the baggage and express cars badly broken. One cattle car was demoished and all the cartle in it killed. So great and fearful was the con-cussion that trunks were thrown out of the cars to the distance of from twenty to thirty feet: and even the iron trunk belonging to Wells & Co 's Express, heavily s rapped with iron bands, was totally demolished, this accident we are called upon to note the loss of of one person and perhaps two, and the serious injur-of four if not five persons who were on the expres

John Pratt, the engineer, was instantly killed by the tender falling upon him and crushing him to death.

He has a wife and child residing in this city.

Franklin Kirklan, the fireman, both legs and arm breken and otherwise so bealy injured that his life is despaired of. He is a single man, and restied in this

William H. Griffing of Buffalo, Wells & Co.'s Express nessenger, jaw broken in two places, and re-cived some bouly injuries. Dr. March was instantly called upon, and is rendering all the service in his thew Fox of Fort Plain, express messenger, left

leg budly cut, but not supposed to be seriously in-Mr. Parks of Waterloo, baggage-man, badiy

A lad. George Simpson of Chicago, who was on his way to New-Haven to school, was in charge of the express nessenger. His leg was broken, bu not otherwise in inced. He appeared to be in good spirits, and bears his pain and suffering with a manly forti-

A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, but who relides at No. 3s Water+t, received some injury upon his back, as he was obliged to be carried home. We could learn of no other person receiving any init is feared that Mr. Gilling has received serious in

ternal name by the calling of a heavy trank upon his back. Not ency is his face fearfully cut and mangled, but he is suffering in ease pain in his back.

A passenger, Mr. Wells, of the firm of Dewey & Wells, Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., received a winnst upon the chir. He is the only passenger, expending the county of the passenger, where the county is the county of the county o we must upon the chin. He is the only passenger, ex-

Informer.

The boy Suppose lives with a step father at Chienge, who is all that a father could be, for he not only trovines for all his wants, but is giving him a good scheduler. He is in charge of the best medical men in

It was forgy and quite dark when the collision as-

It was forgy and quite dirk when the constant carry, and the biame is chargeable upon those who had control or the cartle train.

P. S. One or two of the passengers in the forward car were slightly burf, among them Canal Approximation. I had become that the logger over the bracke through the passenger our distance over the brack of those is the frost seads, a motion slopped as it had unrestmately pissed that to bis cost. Signification more motion would be exceeded him. The pressure upon him has left as in occasions bis pain. Another passenger was so exceed to the the arch as to require according minutes t

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Schemes Against the United States,

DENMARK TO JOIN THE ALLIANOR. THE SOUND DUTIES MAINTAINED.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION AT SETASTOPOL

THE PLACE IMPREGNABLE.

From Our Special Correspondent at Paris.

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855. There are facts transpiring at this moment is

Paris of very grave import to the United States -facts which are going to influence so largely the exterior relations of the country for years to come, that too much importance cannot be given to the subject while jet in its infancy. The people of the United States are upon the eve of a Presidential election, and to those abroad who see with anxiety the complications waich are arising for the future of their country, the importance which is given to sectional questions at home and the little attention paid to exterior relations only serve to increase their suxiety.

There are at this moment in Paris two Special Commissioners-the one from the Government of Denmark, the other from that of Spain-who are daily closeted with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavoring to arrange treaties of alltance, offensive and defensive, against Eussia on the one hand and the United States on the other. The Spanish alliance, which has already been sufficiently discussed, and whose features and objects are already known to the American public, meets with complications in its adjustment in religious questions and questions foreign to the interests of the United States, which very much retard its consummation, and which even render the issue of the negotiations doubtful. It is none the less true, however, that such negotiations are going on, and that they had for primary and sole instigstion the Cuban question.

The other negotiation, however, that with the Government of Denmark, makes more rapid progress. It is now three weeks since the emissary of the Danish Government arrived in Paris, bringing with him as an entering-wedge into the good graces of the French Government, the Order of the Llephant, as a present from the King of Denmark to the Emperor of France. Owing to the confusien attendant upon the Queen's visit, negotiations were not entered upon till a week after the arrival of the Commissioner, and the interviews with Court Walewski have taken place daily ever since.

In a recent letter to THE TRIBUNE I stated that public opinion in France, as expressed through the columns of the Liberal journals and in the streets, in regard to the question of the Sound Dues, (for the question is exciting a vast deal of attention in France,) was rather favorable to the position taken by the United States. This opinion is still a just one, but the same sentiments, whether from justice or policy the reader will himself judge, do not prevait with the French Government. The French Government is not only listening with an attentive ear to the propositions which Denmark offers, but there is imminent danger that it will accept them. Denmark agrees to enter the alliance against Russia on condition that England and France will, first by a threatening attitude, and secondly by cannon, if necessary, aid her against the United States, and after the close of the war, protect her against Russia.

The Danish Government is determined not to submit to our demand, for to yield to the United States would be to give up the principle on which it bases its claim, and all nations would at once enjoy the same right. Denmark is deeply involved in debt to Russia, and France is holding out to her the idea that if she will join the alliance, the success of the allies will be proportionally insured, and at the close of the war, such a settlement will be made as will release Denmark from her ties to Russia. Without the Sound Dues Denmark would soon be so completely insolvent that her independent existence as a nation would be in imminent peril. Do not these facts very clearly point out the probable termination of the negotiations which are now going on in the Cabinet of the French Minister of

Foreign Affairs ! Russia, knowing that the sympathics of the United States are with her in the present contest, and anxious to embroil so powerful a nation in a quarrel with her enemies, will not only be willing but will rejoice to see her dependency (for such Denmark is) separate herself from her and join the Allies. Russia will then expect, by losing the neutrality of a su all State, to gain the active cooperation of a powerful one; and to accomplish this the Russian Cabinet will bring to bear the whole force of its consummate diplomacy.

Neither France nor England desires a war with

the United States, either on their own account or

that of others, and if the Emperor of France (who now controls the Government of both England and France) believed seriously that the United States would go to war against Denmark, as an ally of France and England, he would be the last man to enter into such an alliance. But it so happens that the Emperor of France believes- and I have the best of evidence for making the assertion-that the United States is too weak in her President and Cabinet, too weak in her Slavery dissensions, to boldly face the menaces which an alliance of this kind would offer her. He is in. structed to believe, by his faithful M. Sartiges at Washington, that in the face of a positive stand on the part of Denmark, which is in a very good podition to defend vigorously the passage of her Sound and Belt, backed by the Governments of France and England, the unwarlike, conservative, and timid Mr. Marcy would yield upon some technicality which would be accepted as an equivalent for the point yielded. The Emperor believes further (and I will be excused for saying that during a four-years' residence in France I have never yet met any Frenchman, however intelligent, who could comprehend the institutions or the people of the United States), that the momentary serious calamity happens to the country, such as a threatened war against the powerful nations of Western Europe, that that moment will be seized upon by the South to declare her independence of the policy and the dictation of the North, and that she will take immediate steps for secession and a dissolution of the Union He does not believe that this event will occur, but he believes that the fear of it will operate so foreibly upon the nerves of

the feeble Government which is now in power at

Washington that Denmark will obtain all she de-

mands without arriving at such an extremity, and

France and Ingland will come off principal gain-

ers by the operation, in the aid which they will get

from Penmark against Russia. The war once con-

cluded, and the services of Denmark no longer

required, it is quite probable that the Emperer of